

# The spectacular lives and deaths of Massive Stars and future UVOIR Space Astronomy



Credit background NASA Parascce, Design E. Buunk



Massive Star Tarantula Consortium

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# The spectacular lives and deaths of Massive Stars and future UVOIR Space Astronomy

## Challenges

Rare and short lived  
→ Need for larger and larger distances

Emit most of their light in the UV  
→ Need for Space

Form in crowded regions with companions  
→ Need for superb spatial resolution

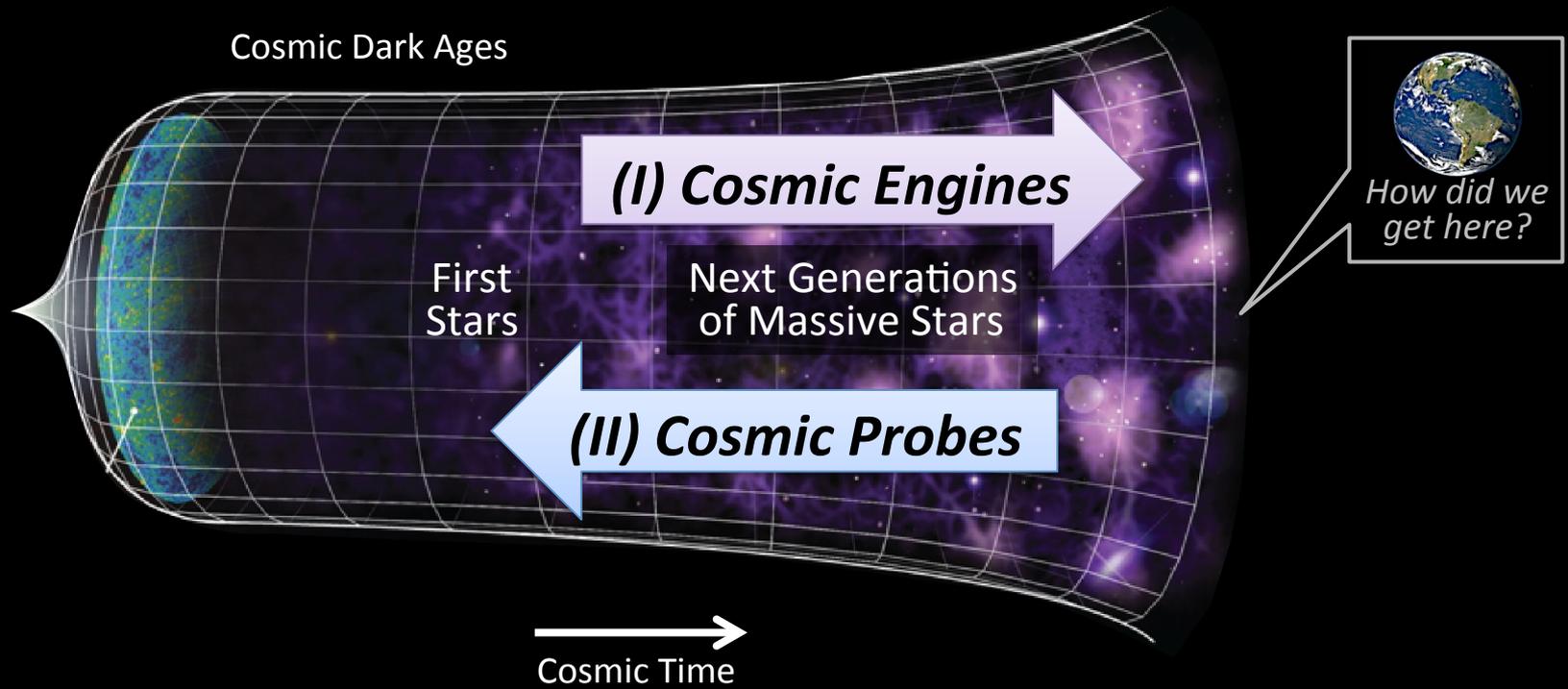


A white silhouette of a man and a woman dancing. The man is on the left, holding the woman's hand. The woman is on the right, with her arms raised and hair flowing. The background is a solid light gray.

# 1. Introduction and motivation



# Many roles of Massive Stars in Astrophysics



# Many roles of Massive Stars in Astrophysics

Reionization

Chemical enrichment

Heating

Seeding turbulence

Galactic-scale outflows

Cosmic Dark Ages

**(I) Cosmic Engines**

First Stars

Next Generations of Massive Stars

**(II) Cosmic Probes**



How did we get here?

Many fields rely (directly or indirectly) on massive star models

Cosmic Time

High redshift galaxies:  
Star formation history, IMF

Most energetic explosions

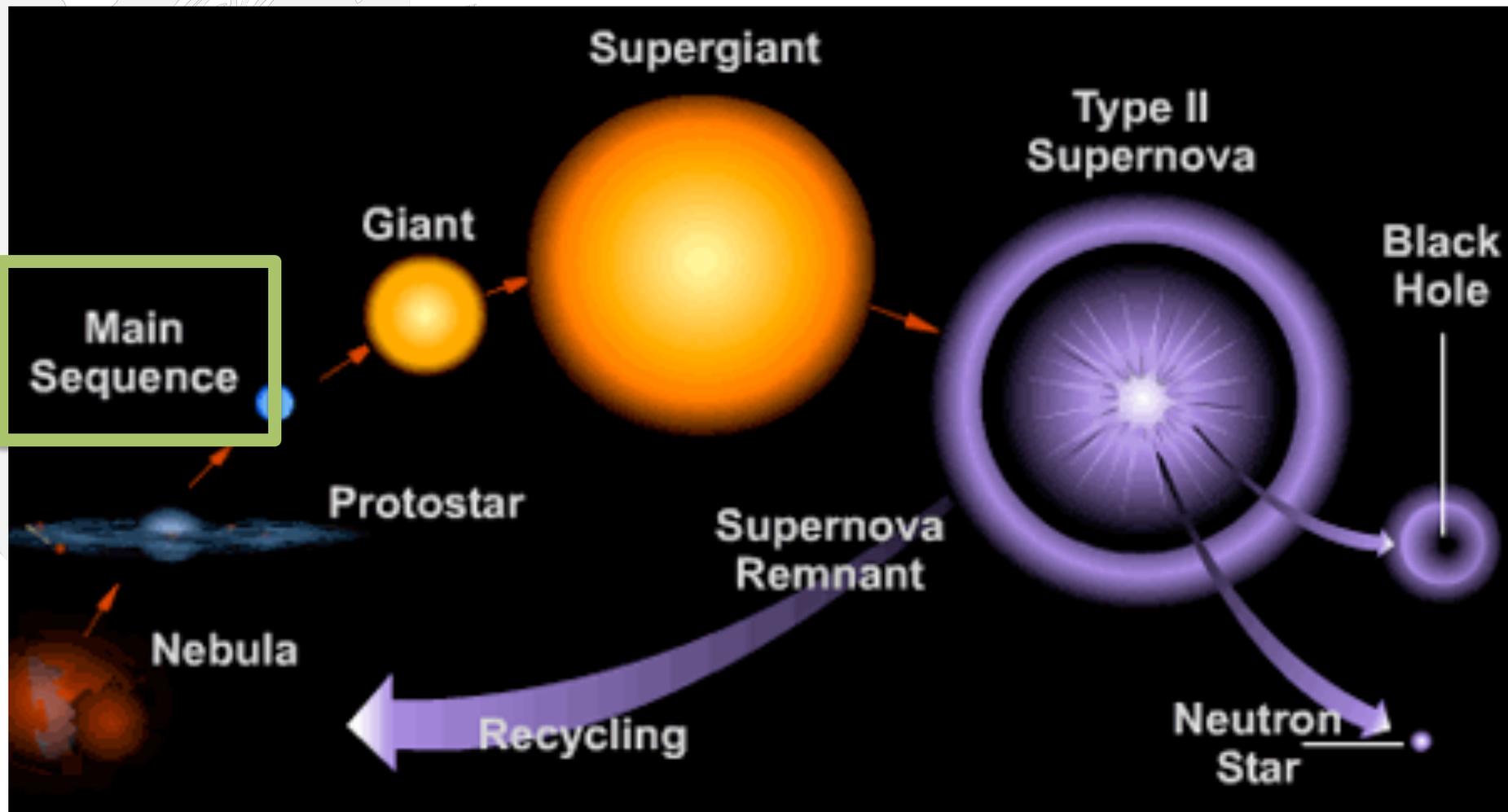
Extreme physics of NS & BHs

Nearby stellar populations

Probes of intervening gas (IGM, ISM)

# What we tell our students ...

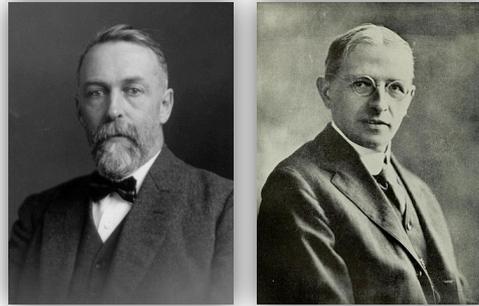
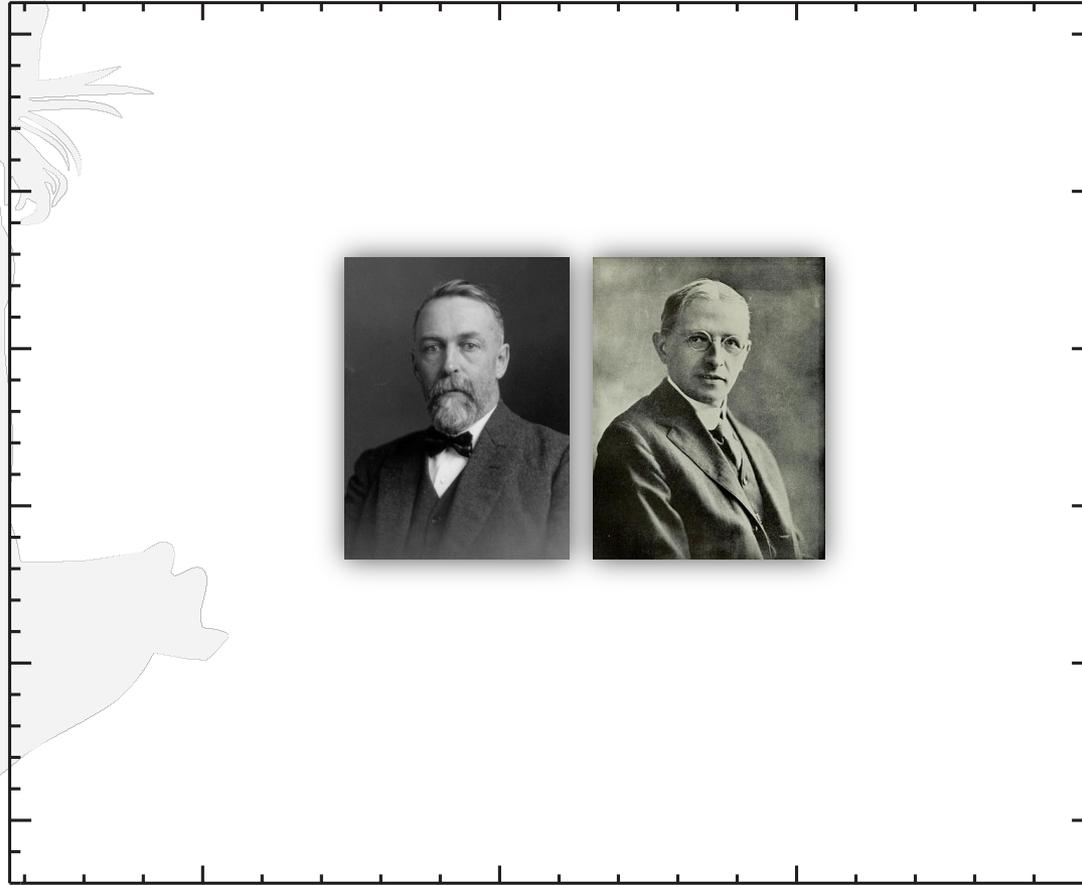
(the classic models that are widely used in astrophysics)



# Hertzsprung-Russell diagram

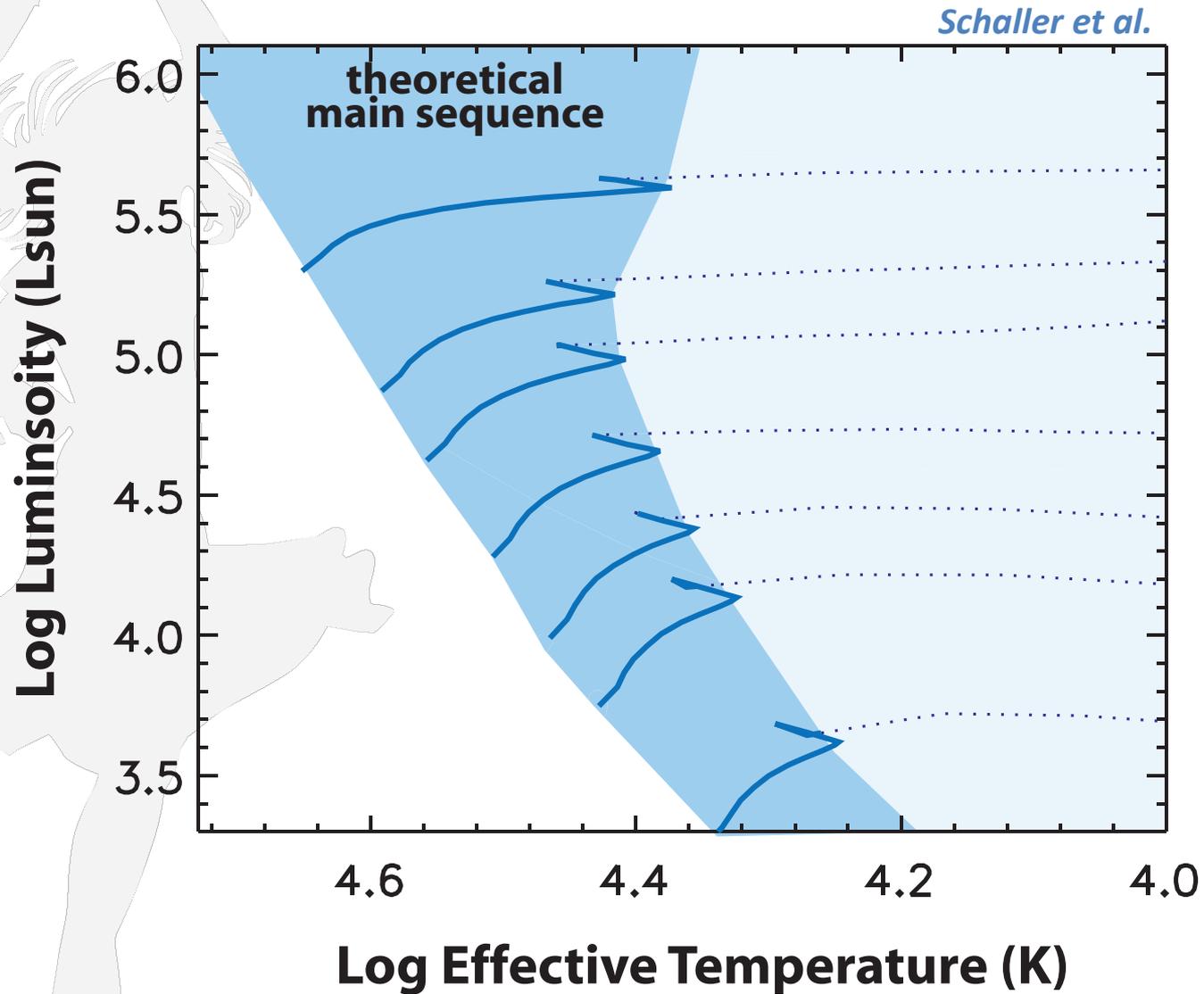
*... one century later ...*

Log Luminosity ( $L_{\text{sun}}$ )

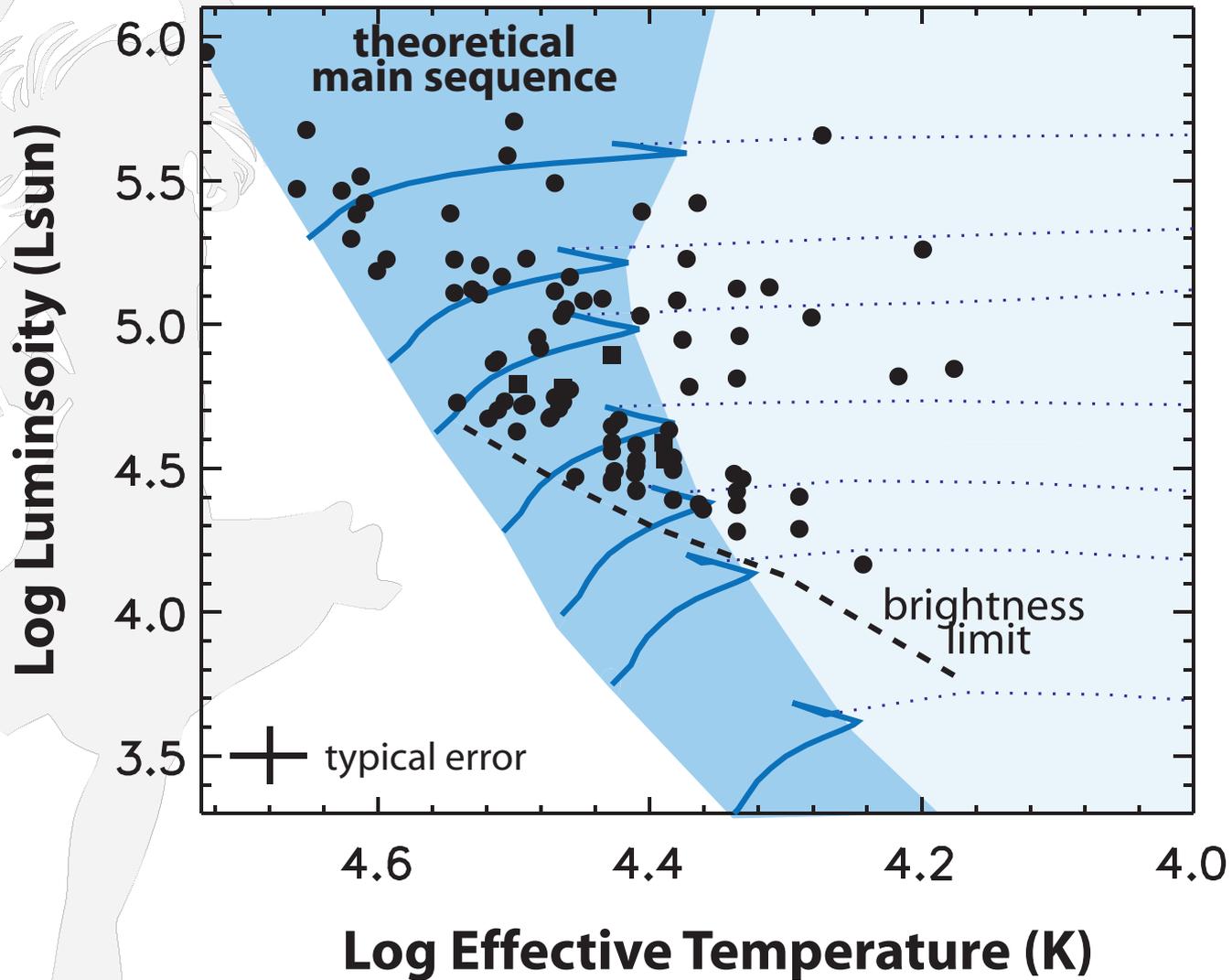


Log Effective Temperature (K)

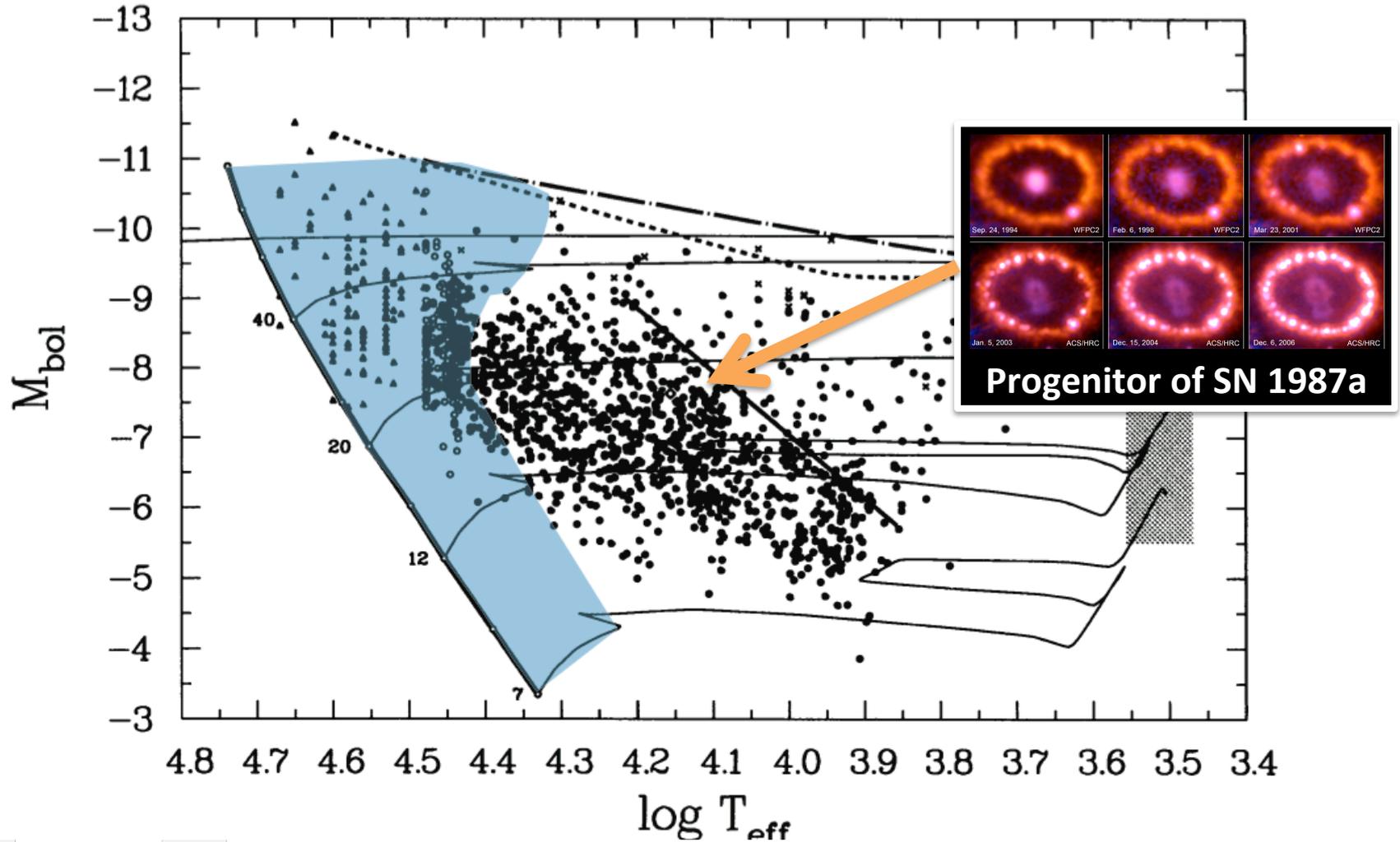
# How well do the classic widely used models do?



Data: VLT-FLAMES Survey of Massive Stars (Evans et al. 2006)



Data: Stars in the Large Magellanic Cloud ( Fitzpatrick & Garmany, 1990)



A white silhouette of a person with long, wavy hair, looking upwards with their hands raised near their head. The silhouette is set against a light gray background.

## 2. The complicated lives of massive stars

Four Questions triggered by  
Hubble (and VLT) observing 30 Dor

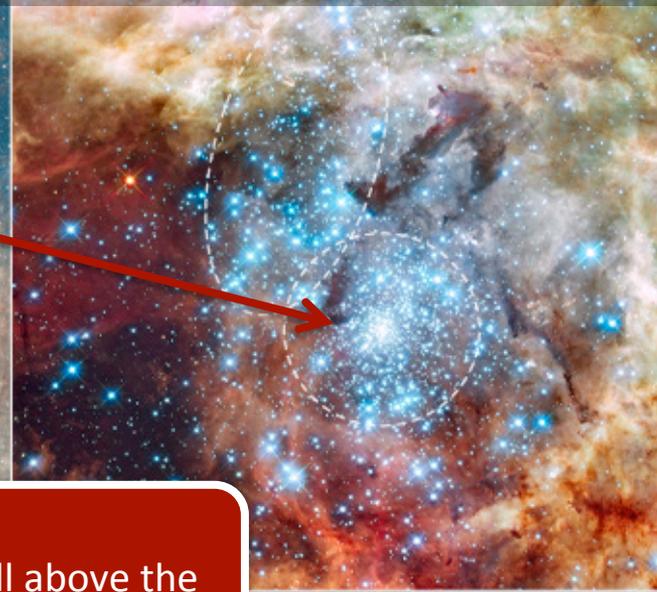


# 30 Dor (Tarantula Nebula) : the Massive Star “Deep Field”



# 30 Dor (Tarantula Nebula) : the Massive Star “Deep Field”

Stars > 200 solar masses? Crowther+00, +prep  
Are they mergers? Schneider+15  
Extension of model grids e.g. Koehler+15



1.  
Stars with masses well above the  
canonical upper mass limit

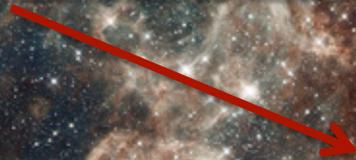
# 30 Dor (Tarantula Nebula) : the Massive Star “Deep Field”



2.  
Majority in very close Binaries.  
~7 out of 10 will interact  
Sana+12+13, Dunstall+15

## New records

- **Most massive over contact system** Almeida+15
  - **First X-ray binary in 30 Dor**, Clark+15
- Most massive binary w/ O giants: Taylor+11



# 30 Dor (Tarantula Nebula) : the Massive Star “Deep Field”



3. Rotation, sometimes extreme  
Dufton+12, 13, Ramirez-Agudelo+13, 15

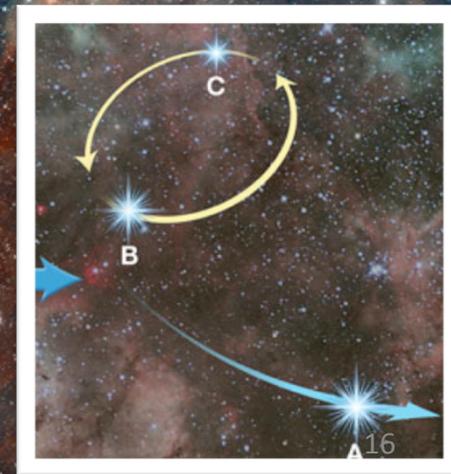
New record: rotating vsini > 500 km/s  
Dufton+11, Ramirez-Agudelo+13



# 30 Dor (Tarantula Nebula) : the Massive Star “Deep Field”

4. Many many Runaway Stars  
Evans+10,15, Sana+prep

80 Msun runaway star  
Evans et al. (2010)



# Raising many new questions ...

1. Is there a Universal upper stellar mass limit?

2. High binary fraction Universal?

3. What are the origin and consequences of rotations?

4. Runaway stars.

... ..



**(I) Cosmic Engines**

Generations of Massive Stars

**(II) Cosmic Probes**

→  
Cosmic Time



How did we get here?

A white silhouette of a couple dancing is positioned on the left side of the slide. The man is on the left, and the woman is on the right, with her arms raised and hands clasped above her head. The background is a solid light gray.

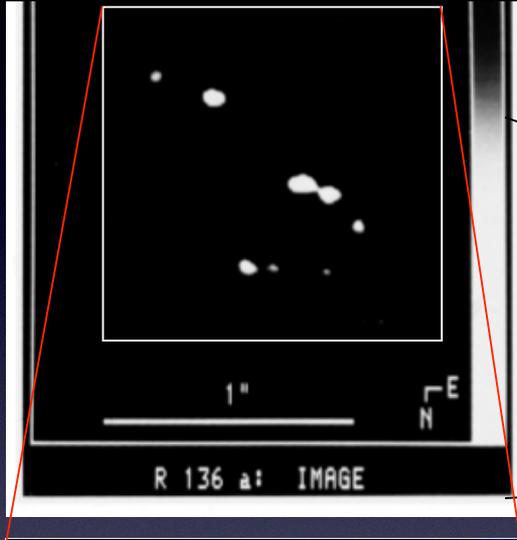
## 2.1 Example

# Finding the most massive stars



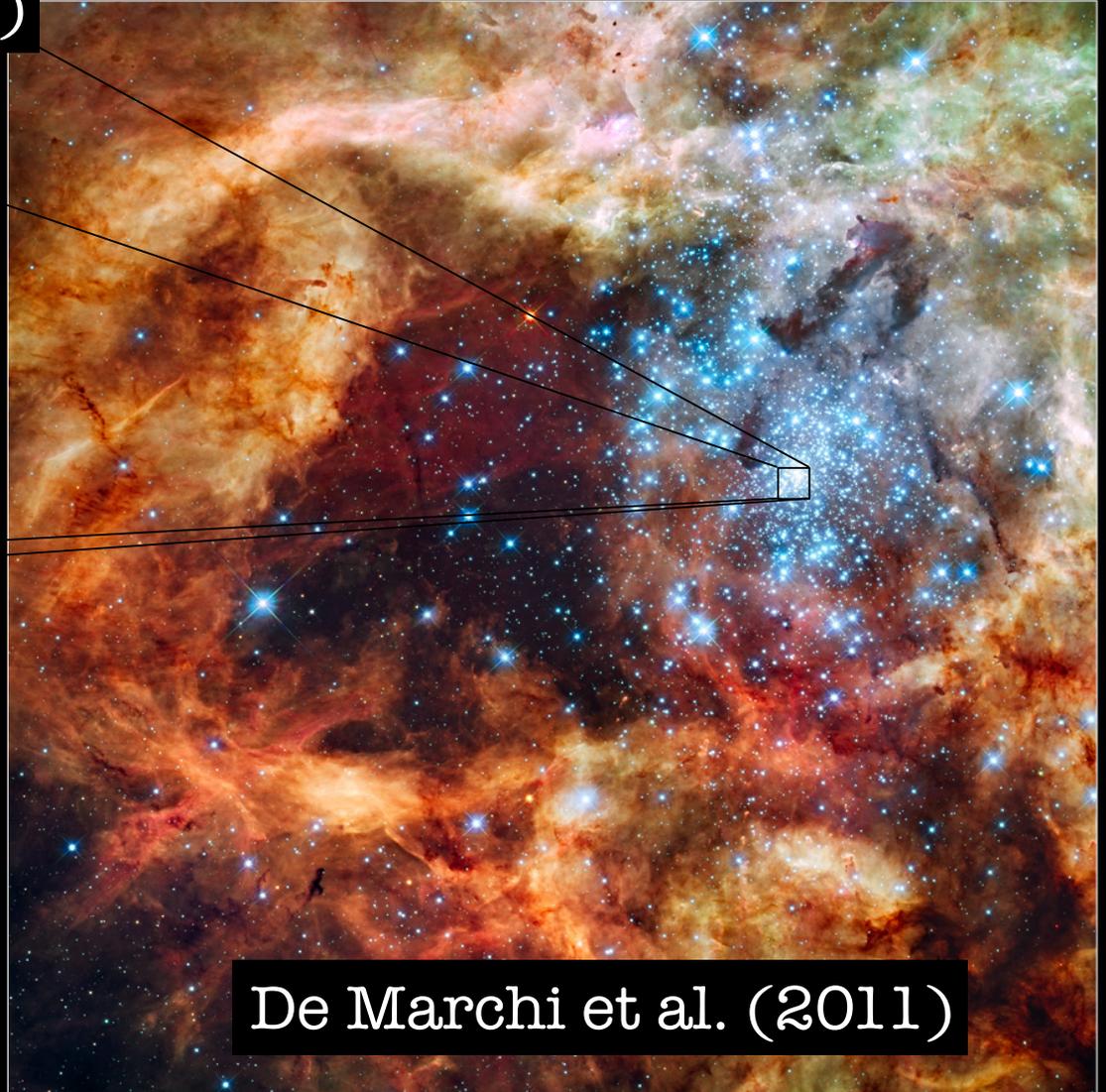
# R136: ionizing star cluster

Weigelt & Baier (1985)

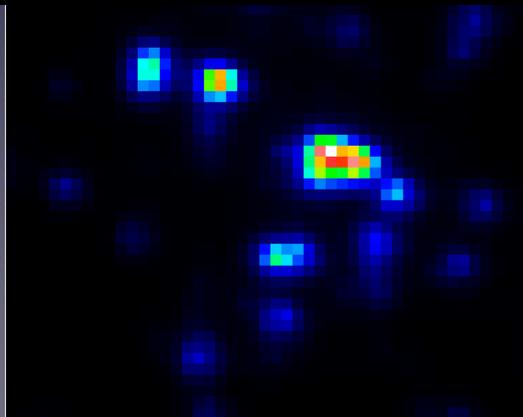


Star-Forming Region 30 Doradus

HST • WFC3/UVIS



Hunter et al. (1995)



De Marchi et al. (2011)

# The 4 “super stars” in R136

Crowther et al. 2010

Name	a1	a2	a3	c
BAT99	108	109	106	112
$M_{\text{init}} (M_{\odot})^b$	$320^{+100}_{-40}$	$240^{+45}_{-45}$	$165^{+30}_{-30}$	$220^{+55}_{-45}$
$M_{\text{current}} (M_{\odot})^b$	$265^{+80}_{-35}$	$195^{+35}_{-35}$	$135^{+25}_{-20}$	$175^{+40}_{-35}$

Separated by  
~0.1 arcsec (about 5000 AU)

Based on *HST UV/Optical Spectra* (Ebbets, Heap, Massey) and near IR VLT spectra (Schnurr)

# Can we do better ...dissecting R136 w/ Hubble

## **HST/STIS**

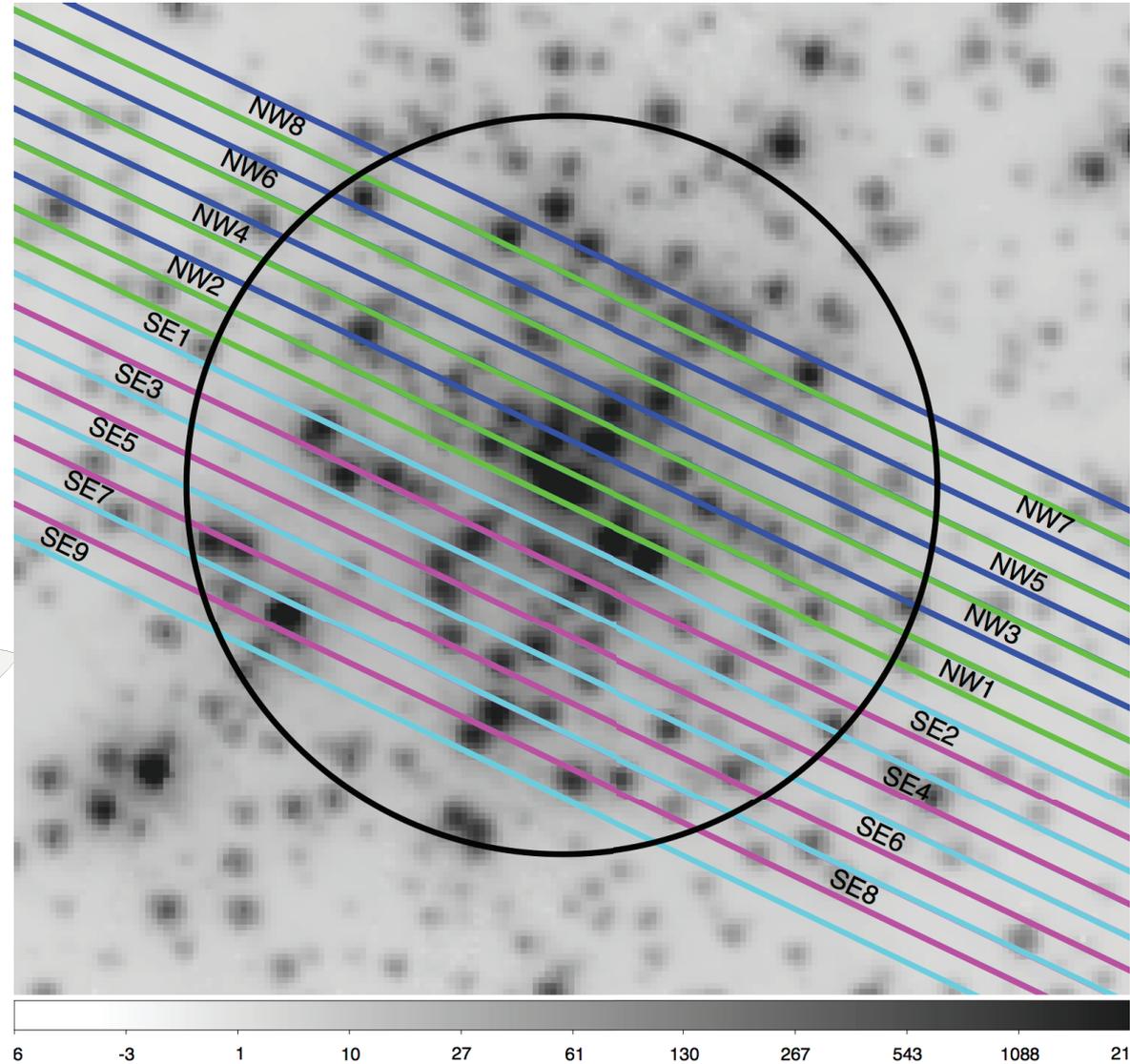
39 HST orbits, 17 slits, 0.2" width  
(PI: Crowther)

Crowther, Caballero-Nieves et al. in prep.

## **HST/FGS:**

(PI: de Mink/Caballero-Nieves)

Caballero-Nieves, Nelán, de Mink et al. in prep.



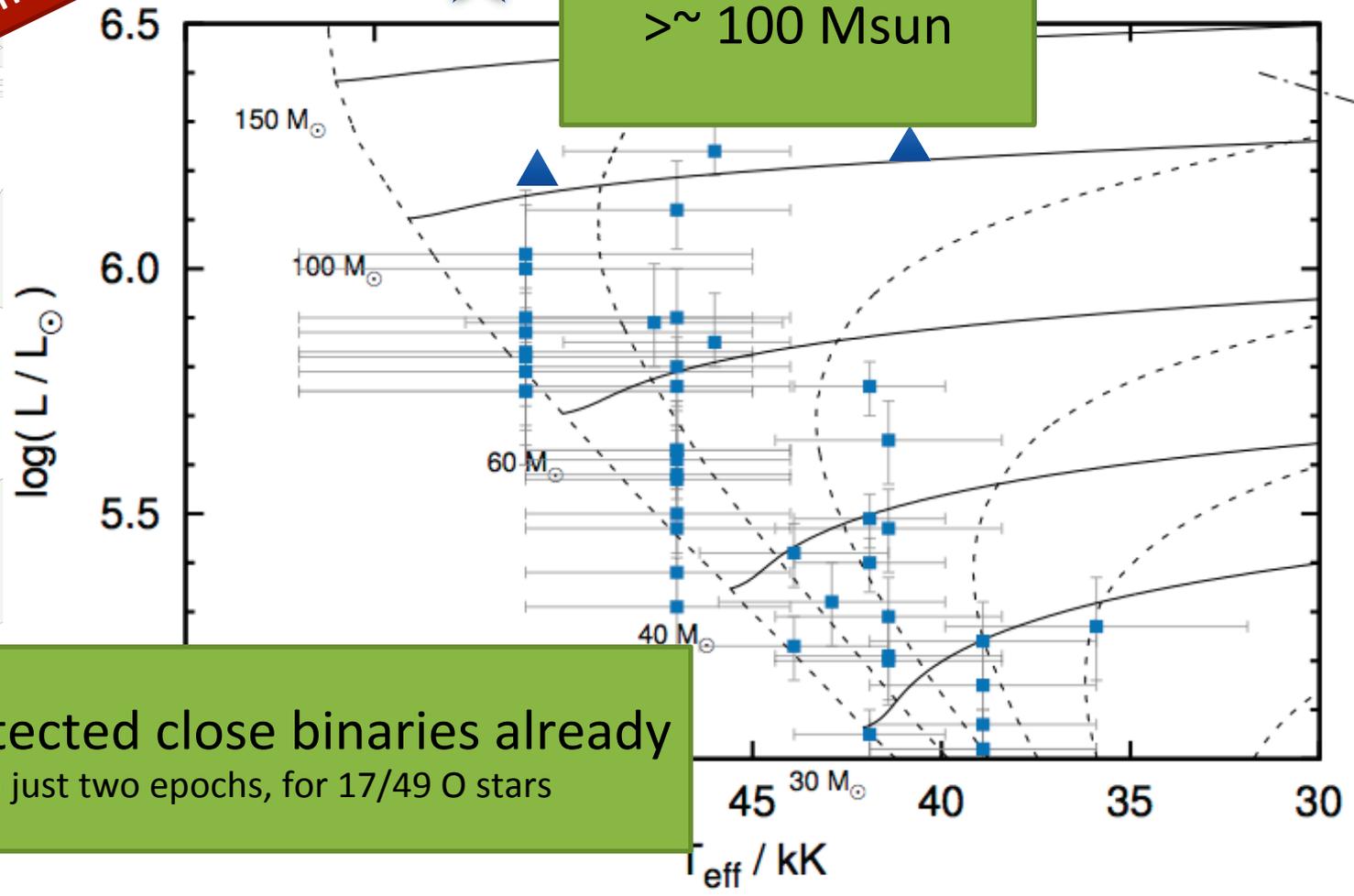
# ... Yes, they are still extremely massive ...

Preliminary



7 stars  
>~ 100 Msun

w/ courtesy of P. Crowther & S. Caballero-Nieves

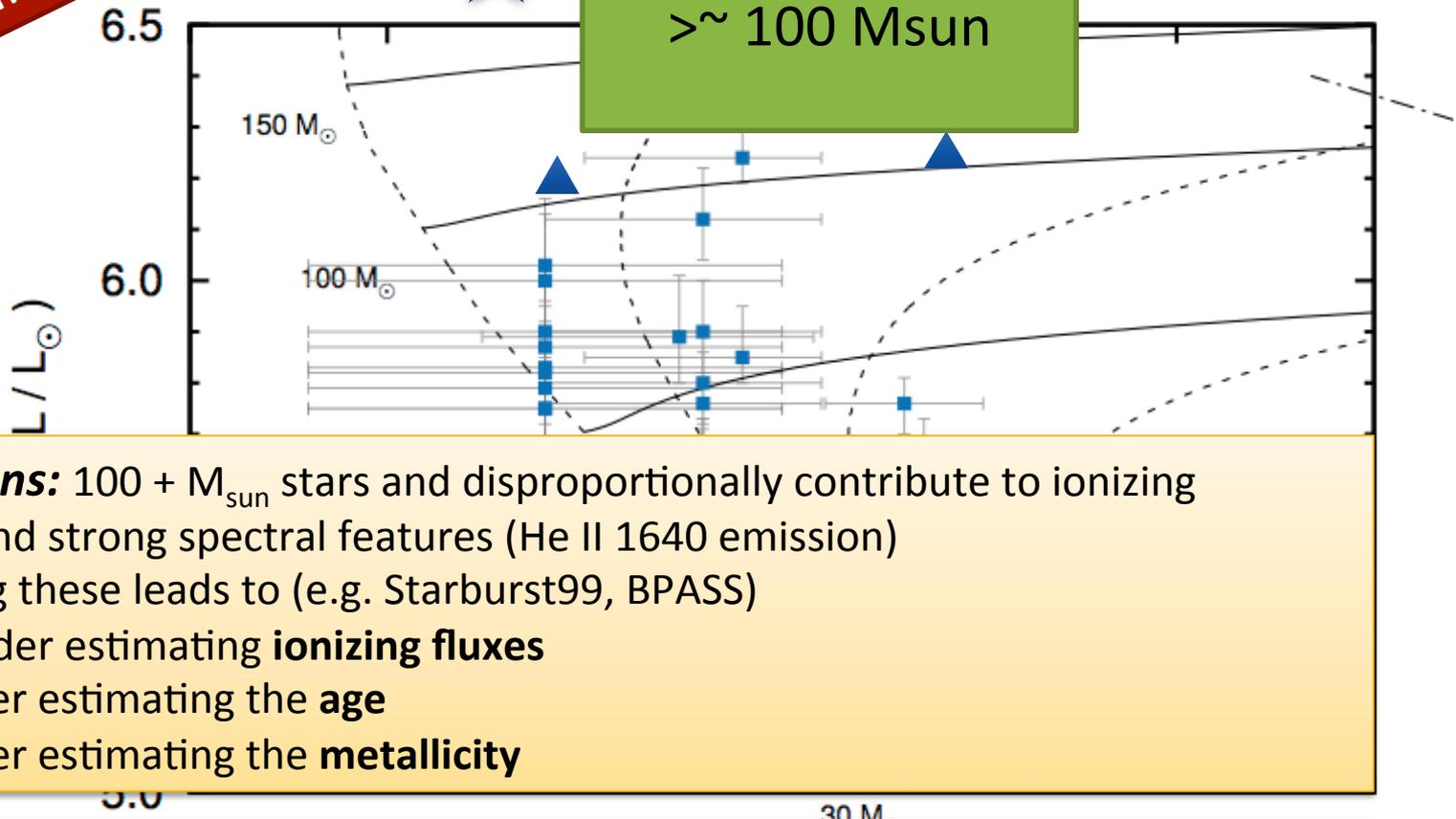


35% detected close binaries already  
with just two epochs, for 17/49 O stars



# ... Yes, they are still extremely massive ...

Preliminary



**Implications:** 100 +  $M_{\text{sun}}$  stars and disproportionally contribute to ionizing radiation and strong spectral features (He II 1640 emission)

- Omitting these leads to (e.g. Starburst99, BPASS)
  - Under estimating **ionizing fluxes**
  - Over estimating the **age**
  - Over estimating the **metallicity**

Questions for ATLAST/HDST/LUVOIR ....

- Is there a (Universal) Upper mass limit?
- Resolving 100 pc everywhere in the Universe? → What features do we see in the integrated (UV) spectra of “resolved” starbursts



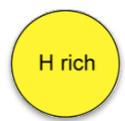
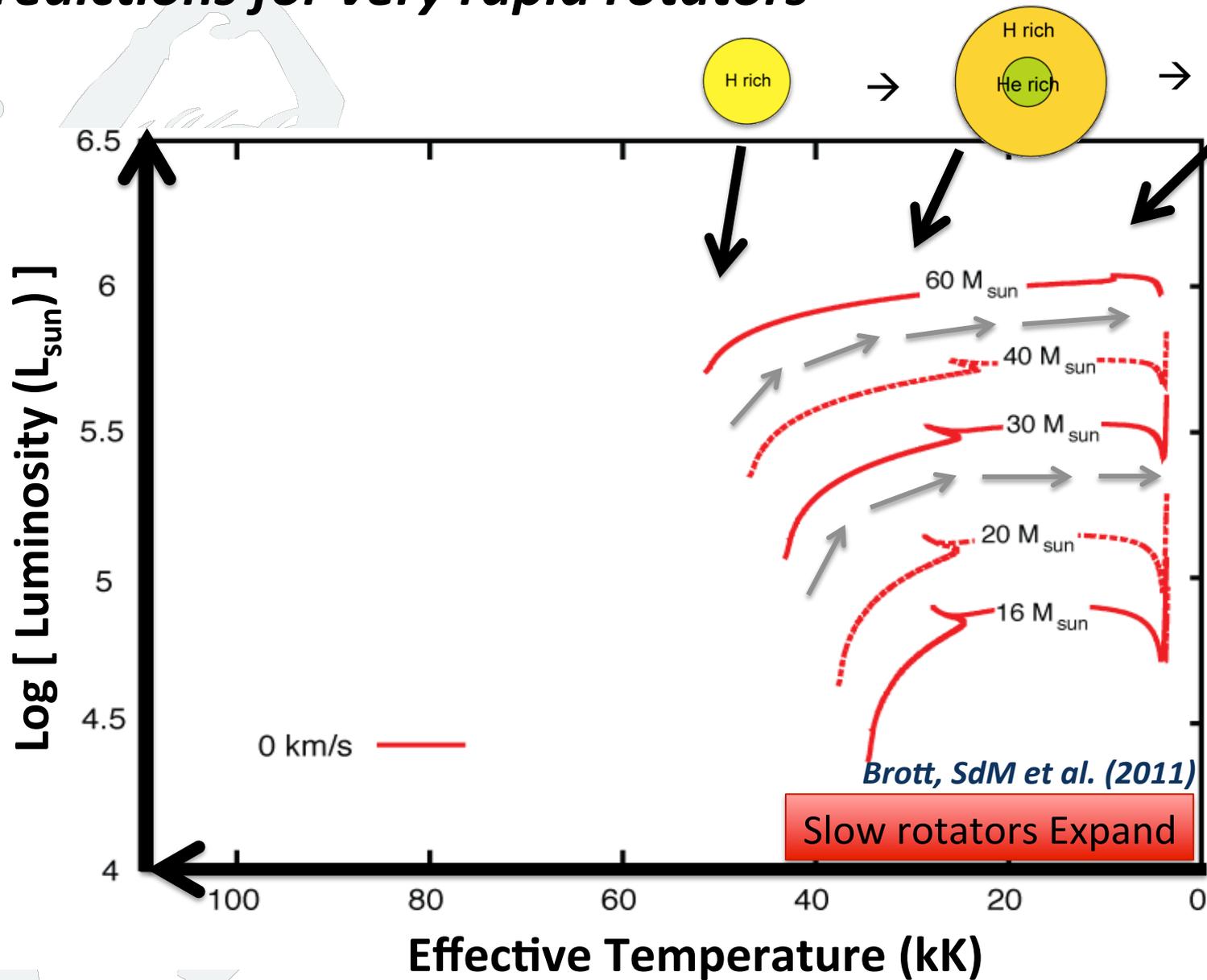
## 2.11 Example

# The impact of extreme rotation rates

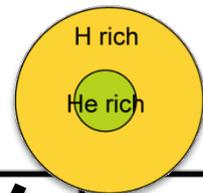
Predictions from theory



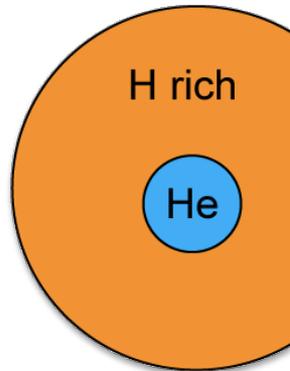
# Predictions for very rapid rotators



→

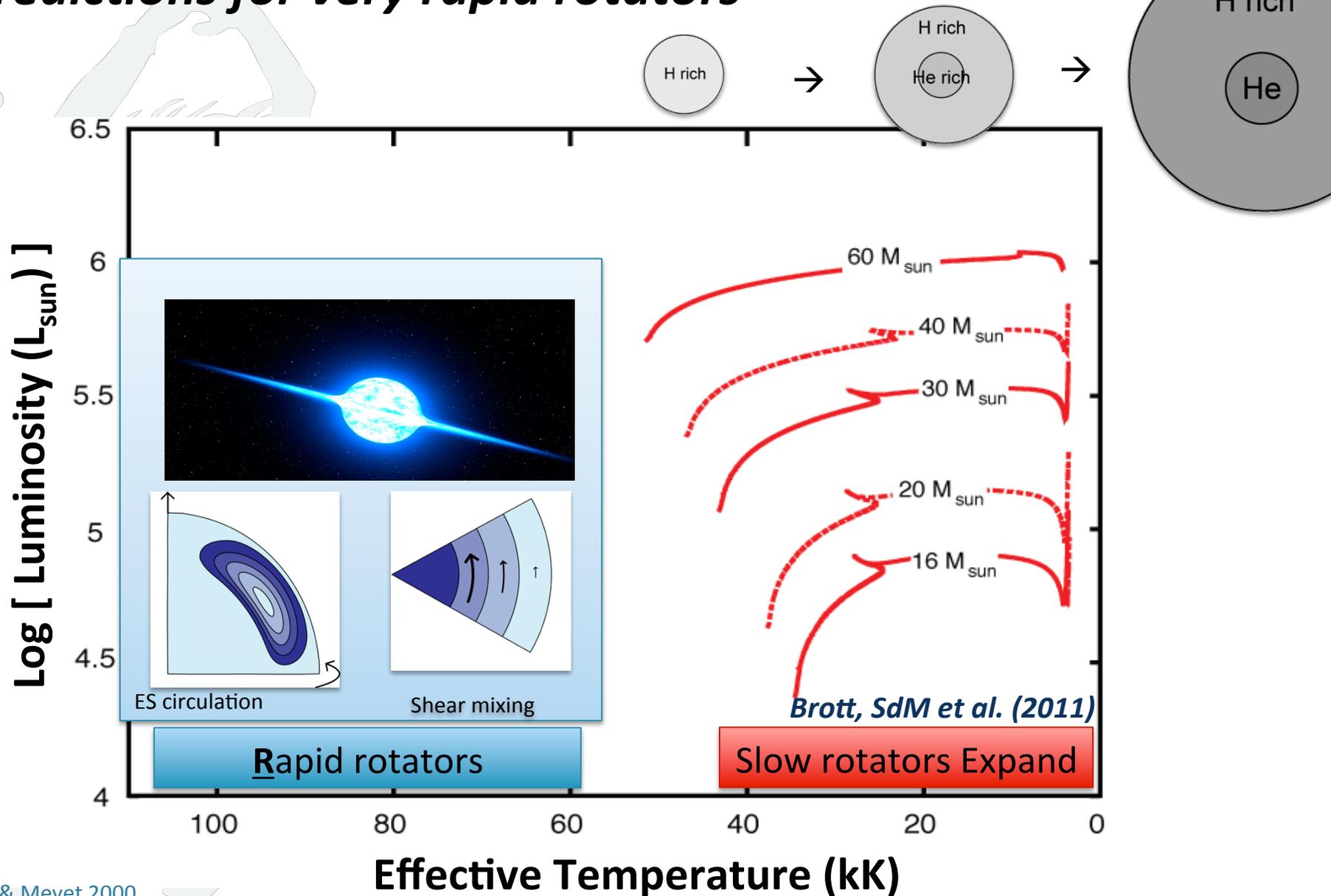


→



$Z = 0.004$

# Predictions for very rapid rotators



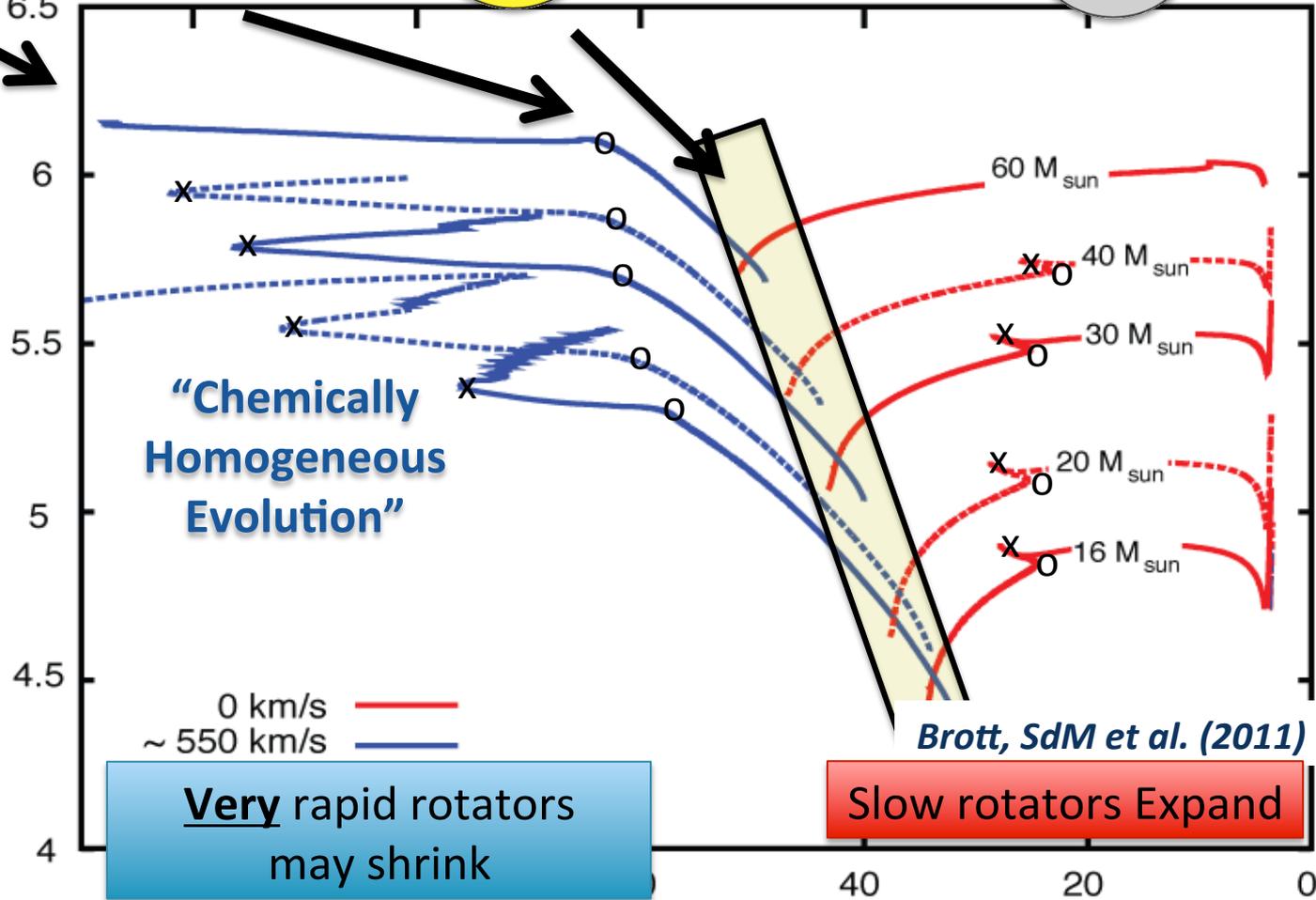
*Brott, SdM et al. (2011)*

Maeder & Meyet 2000, Heger et al 2000, Yoon et al 2006, Hirschi 2007, Ekstroem et al 2012, Georgy et al. 2014, Kohler et al. 2015

$Z = 0.004$

# Predictions for very rapid rotators

Log [ Luminosity ( $L_{\text{sun}}$ ) ]



Effective Temperature (kK)

Maeder89, Yoon+05/06

Maeder & Meyet 2000,

Heger et al 2000, Yoon et al 2006, Hirschi 2007, Ekstroem et al 2012, Georgy et al. 2014, Kohler et al. 2015

$Z = 0.004$

S.E. de Mink

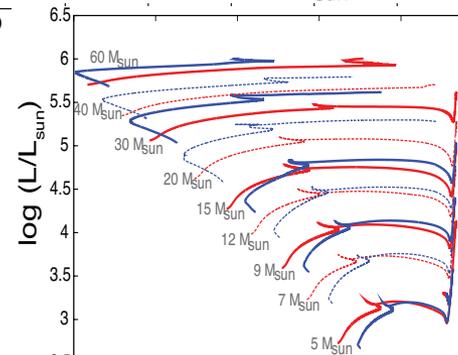
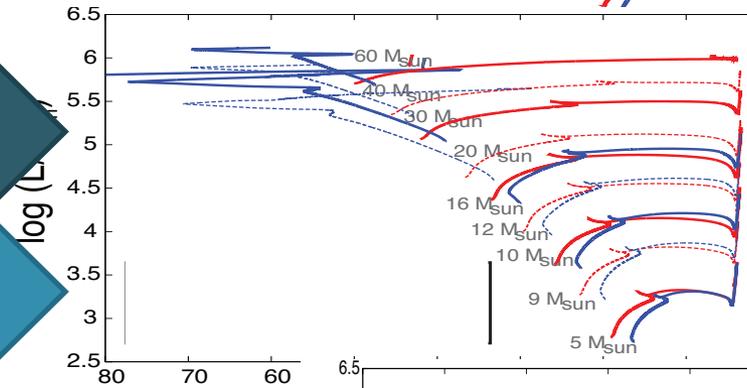
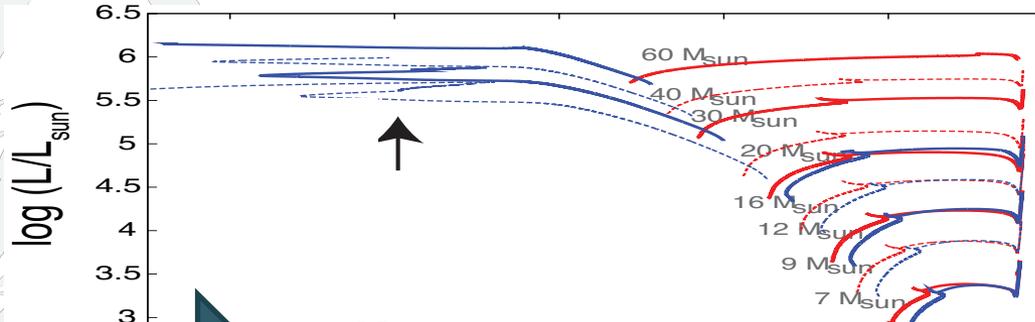
# Stronger effects at low metallicity (in the early Universe)

Brott, SdM et al. 2011, Yoon+2006

$Z = 0.004$   
(Small Magellanic Cloud)

$Z = 0.008$   
(Large Magellanic Cloud)

$Z = 0.012$   
(Solar Neighborhood)



Chemical yields?

Reionization?

Gamma-ray bursts?

(Yoon+Langer05, Woosley+Heger0)

Pop III impostors?

(e.g. Secszi+15)

ATLAST/HDST/LUVOIR ....

- Allow to test lower metallicities: e.g. the irregular galaxy I Zw 18 (~20 Mpc)
- Getting closer to the very first stars
- Imprints on the UV of more distant starbursts

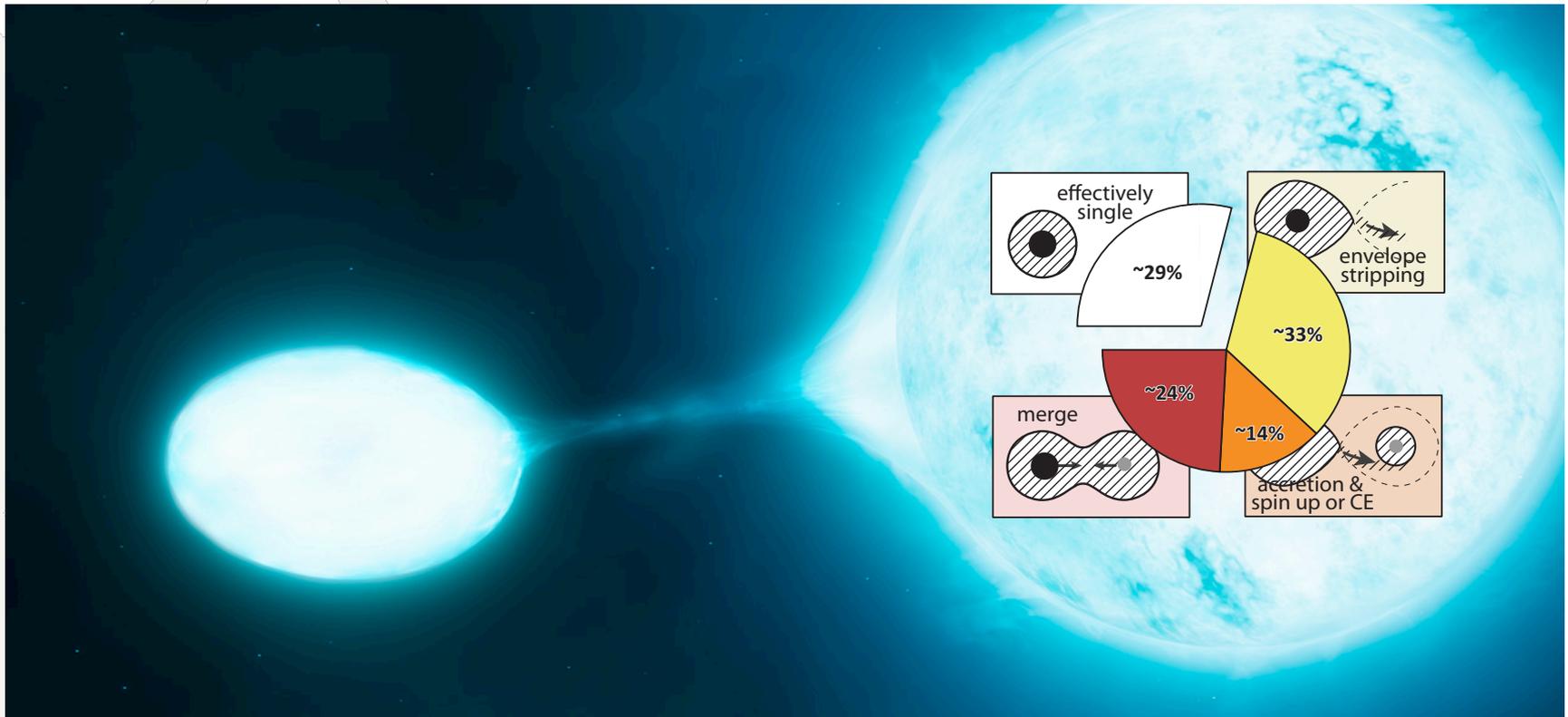
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## 2.III Example

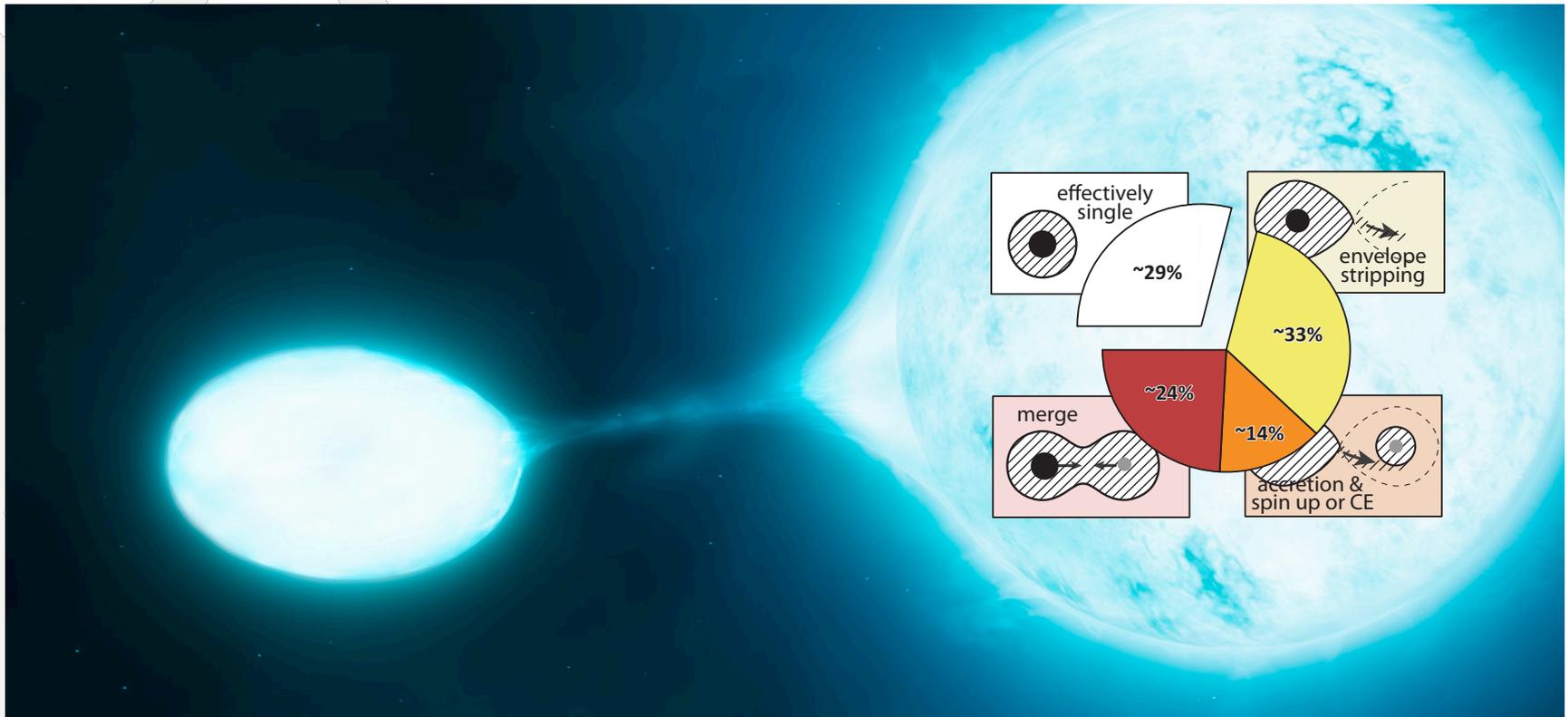
# Massive Stars do not live alone

Is the binary fraction universal





**7 out of 10 massive stars severely interact before they die**



### Questions for ATLAST/HDST/LUVOIR ....

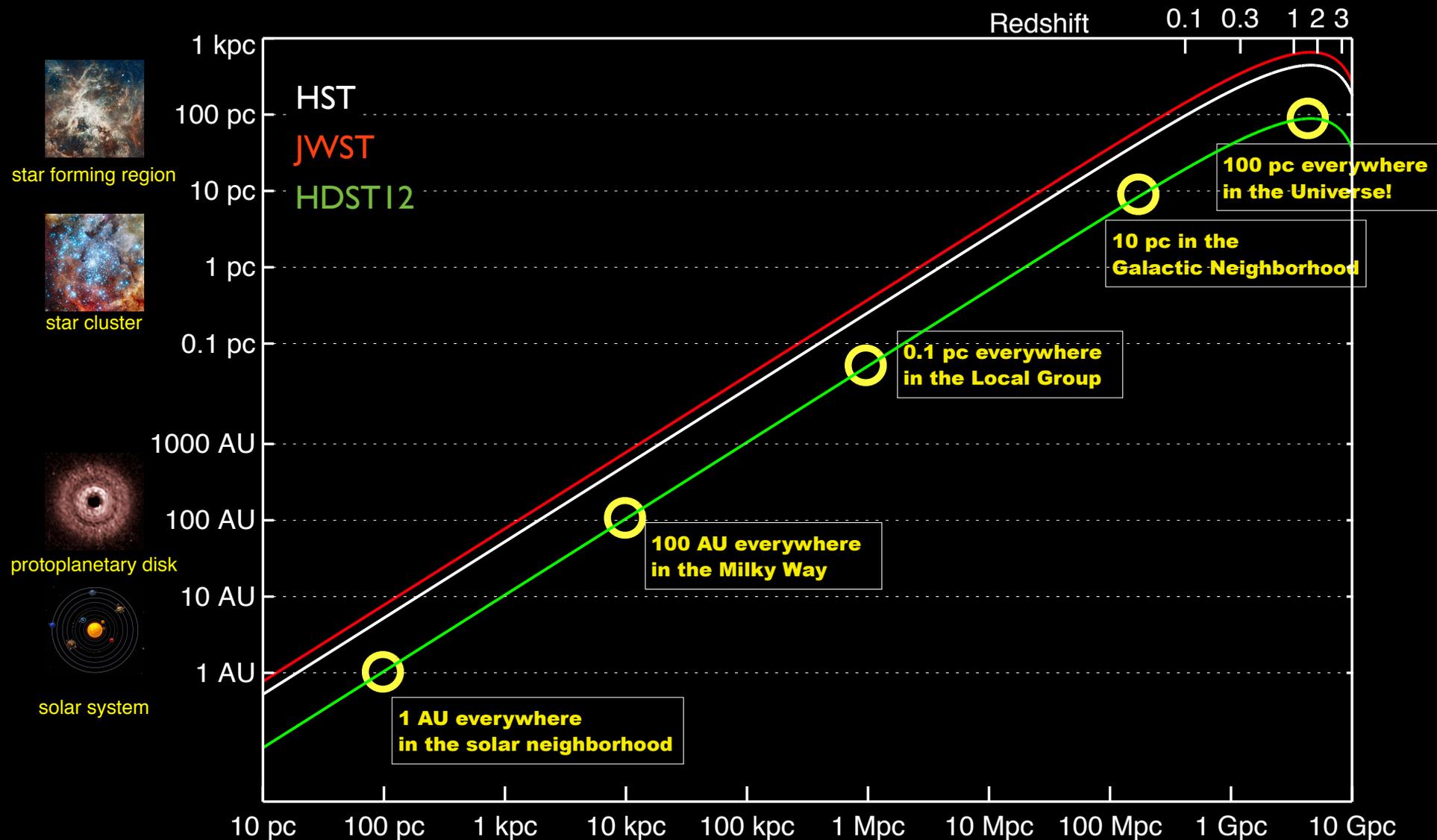
- Is the binary fraction universal (e.g. in dense regions, low Z)
- Probing extreme low mass companions. (Like finding a planet)
- Imprints of binary products in UV spectra of distant populations



# Questions in the context of a future UVOIR space telescope



# HDST: Breaking Resolution Barriers



Slide credits:  
Dalcanton/Seager/?



Orion



Bulge



LMC



M31



M87/Virgo

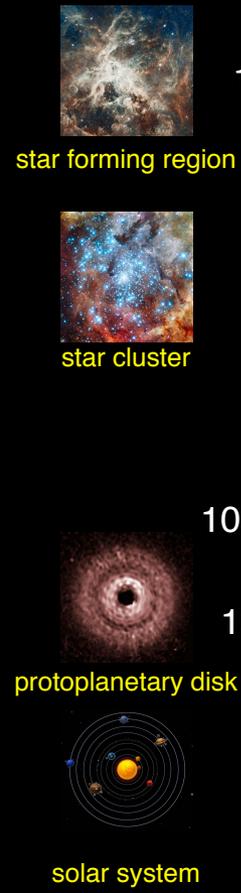
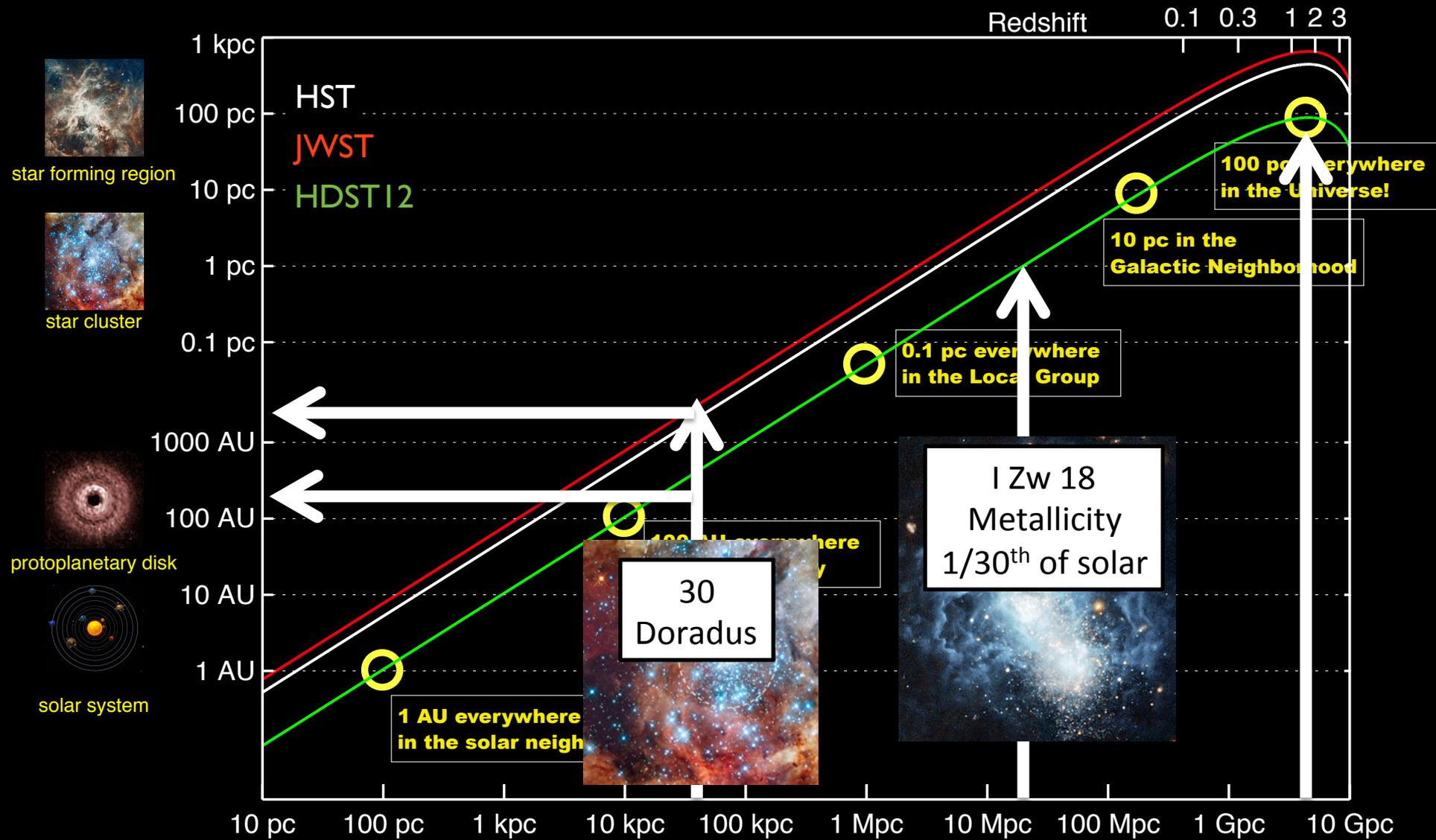


Coma



Bullet

# HDST: Breaking Resolution Barriers



Slide credits:  
Dalcanton/Seager/?

# Raising many new questions ...

1. Is there a Universal upper stellar mass limit?

2. High binary fraction Universal?

3. What are the origin and consequences of rotations?

4. Runaway stars.

... ..



**(I) Cosmic Engines**

Generations of Massive Stars

**(II) Cosmic Probes**

→  
Cosmic Time

Lower metallicity environments



How did we get here?



Thank you

